Nippon Times

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CHINA FEDERAL BANK GIVEN ¥200,000,000 AS CREDIT BY JAPAN

Step Decided to Aid Development of Note Issues, Says Board of Information

[Photo on Page 2]

In order to contribute to the healthy development of the note issues of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, the Japanese Government has decided to extend a credit of ¥200,000,000 in addition to the ¥200,000,000 credit which was extended to that bank in March, 1943, according to an announcement by the Board of Information at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday.

The contract for the extension of the ¥200,000,000 credit was formally concluded between Wang Shih-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China and concurrently Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at 10:15 a.m. the same day at the head office of the Bank of Japan.

The stipulations of the contract are:

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China is authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding ¥200,000,000 in Japanese currency from the Bank of Japan within five years after the date of the conclusion of this contract.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China shall return the sum either in total or in instalments within five years after the date of the conclusion of this contract.

"The period for the extending of the credit and for its repayment may be prolonged with consultations between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of China."

The latest financial measure taken by Japan is regarded by local observers as an indication of the Japanese Government's consistent policy of supporting the currency system of North China and also as a reassurance that the Government will continue to maintain the present exchange rate with the currency system of North China under any circumstance.

Concerning this further extension of credit, Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his capacity as Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, made the following statement:

"It is a matter for congratulation that the Federal Reserve Bank of China, as a note issuing bank, is making enormous contributions to the wartime economy of North China. It has been decided at this time that, in addition to the credit of ¥200,000,000 previously extended by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, another credit of ¥200,000,000 will be given.

"The extension of this credit is motivated by the same purpose as that in the case of the Central Reserve Bank of China to which the Bank of Japan recently extended a credit of ¥200,000,000. It is hoped that by this aid the foundation of the Federal Reserve Bank of China will be rendered much stronger and the sound development of its business assured. At the same time, it is the policy of the Japanese Government to spare no efforts in giving their wholehearted cooperation not only in maintaining the value of the notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank but also in the operation of its various business activities."

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata also assured the Federal Reserve Bank of the Japanese Government's resolve to offer full cooperation for its sound development in the future.

Viscount Shibusawa stated:

"The latest measure is for contributing to the healthy development of the currency system in North China. It is a matter for congratulation that the undertakings of the Federal Reserve Bank have expanded remarkably of late in parallel with the epochal development made by North China's economics. The Bank of Japan is confident that the Federal Reserve Bank will make further development in the future and is determined to accord full assistance."

Mr. Wang, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, declared that the extension of the ¥200,000,000 credit to the Federal Reserve Bank will further solidify the foundation of the latter and will prove contributory to the stabilization of North China's finance and the lowering of prices there. He expressed his profound gratitude to the Japanese Government for its goodwill in extending the credit and voiced his resolution to do his best for the economic development of North China in full collaboration with Japan.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso was host to Wang Hsih-ching, Director of the Economic Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Owyang Tsai-hsiang, Director of the Note Issuance Bureau of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, at a luncheon held Wednesday at his official residence.

Other guests present at the function were Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu, adviser to the North China Political Affairs Commission, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takeo Tanaka, Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and others.

Shigemitsu Felicitates Il Duce on Anniversary Of Epochal Liberation

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Benito Mussolini by German paratroops, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, on Wednesday, sent the following telegram of congratulation to the Italian leader: "Recalling, today, of a year ago when Your Excellency was rescued from the hands of the rebels and again became the leader of the new-born Italy, I, on behalf of the Imperial Japanese Government, sincerely pray for the continued good health of Your Excellency as well as for the prosperity of your country. At the same time, I also wish to express my firm determination to fight out the present war, in close collaboration with Germany and Italy."

133 RAIDERS DESTROYED OVER REICH TERRITORY

Over 1,000 Enemy Airmen Said Lost in Attacking Western, Central Areas

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Anglo-American planes raiding western and central Germany during the past 24 hours lost 133 machines including 104 four-engined bombers and a corresponding loss of over 1,000 airmen in one of the most fierce air defense battles waged by the German air formations and flak batteries, according to information received thus far.

Close hand reports said 42 American planes including 40 four-engined bombers were shot down by German fighter planes in air duels over the region west and southwest of Berlin and central Germany at noon today. Further information it is expected will disclose still greater American losses.

Shortly later, British bomber formations attacked various targets in the Rhenish-Westphalian front region and casualties were reported from among the civilian population.

The towns of Hanover, Magdeburg and Eisenach suffered particularly from daylight raids yesterday by Anglo-American formations against western and central Germany. The town of Darmstadt was also raided last night and bombs were dropped indiscriminately on residential quarters as well as cultural monuments.

Biggest Daylight Raid

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers convoyed by probably 750 fighters of Lieutenant-General James Doolittle's 8th air force in a daylight raid yesterday struck against principally Kiel on the Baltic and Brux on the Czechoslovakia border in one of the greatest raids in this war, according to reports reaching here.

Other targets included Ruhland northeast of Dresden, Boalen near Leipzig, Magdeburg and Misburg near Hannover.

According to an AP dispatch, German air force came out in strength to stop the American formations and fighters of the two forces tangled in their biggest battle of the war. American losses were 48 heavy bombers and 29 fighters.

British renewed attacks during the night with blows at Darmstadt in upper Rhineland and a Mosquito raid on Berlin.

Dover District Shelled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—German long-range coastal batteries again last night for approximately six hours shelled the Dover district, according to a London dispatch.

BRITISH DRIVING WEDGE TOWARD DUTCH BORDER

Grim Battle Raging Between Luxemburg and Moselle—Yanks Reach Frontier

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—British forces widened their bridgehead at Beeringen and from there drove strong tank wedges toward the Dutch border but at the Gheel bridgehead they failed to advance. Also at other points of the Albert Canal bend between Antwerp and Hasselt hard-pressed British and Canadian troops failed to make any crossings. In the Maastricht-Verviers sector the Americans made only moderate progress despite their increased pressure. Bitter fighting is still raging southeast of Liege where enemy tank spearheads broke into the German barrier positions.

On a wide front between Antwerp and Verviers the Anglo-American forces still continued their efforts to advance northeastward to bring about the collapse of the German west front by two powerfully concentrated thrusts but due to determined German resistance, the British 2nd and American 1st armies, despite their lavish employment of men and material, are still preoccupied in the struggle for initial positions.

To secure necessary bases for this grand assault, the bulk of Generals Dempsey and Hodge's armies must cross the Albert Canal or Meuse east of Maastricht and Liege. This has not been accomplished yet.

In East Ardennes, the right wing of the American 1st army moving slowly forward were engaged in continuous fighting with German rearguards and has not yet reached the German border.

On the other hand, heavy fighting took place in the lower Luxemburg-German border between German security formations and strong American forces the greater part of which turned northeastward after passing through the town of Luxemburg. They are now obviously trying to penetrate into the southwestern foothills of the Eifel mountains. The Americans have not succeeded in crossing the Moselle which forms the border, but further efforts can be expected.

In the southern sector, meanwhile, while the American 7th army is continuing to exert pressure, disengagement of German troops coming from Plateau de Langres and northern Burgundy toward Belfort continued to make progress.

Reach Reich Border

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The American 1st army has now carried the fighting right up to the German-Belgium border on a 70 mile front extending from east of Liege to Luxemburg.

A London dispatch said that American tank spearheads advancing from Mersch approximately ten miles due north of Luxemburg have reached the German border in a eastward thrust and are at present driving toward Coblenz. Spearhead of the Americans radiating east, north and south from the Liege sector advanced six miles east from from Eupen ten miles below the German fortress city of Aachen. Other units are reported to have reached Malmedy south of Eupen.

In the meantime, medium and light bombers dropped bombs on Germany opening the battle for the Siegfried Line ahead of the advancing American troops, according to London reports.

Medium bombers based in Britain and light Havocs with bases in France, with a total force of 150 planes, went into action against concrete emplacements and marshalling yards between Aachen and Saarbrucken.

Anti-Axis forces in the Moselle valley are encountering stiff German resistance according to announcements released today by Eisenhower's Headquarters as relayed by London dispatches. The fighting between Luxemburg and the Moselle valley seems to have reached a furious pitch.

STAINOFF TAKES ACTION

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—Petko Stainoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has relieved all Bulgarian envoys of their posts in foreign countries, according to a Sofia report.

This measure, in the opinion of local political circles, is in line with the Soviet intention. They also stated that with the absence of Bulgarian diplomatic envoys abroad, it will facilitate her incorporation into the system of a non-sovereign Republic.

Non-Cooperative South American Attitude Foils U.S. Plan of Forming Commonwealth

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—The non-cooperative attitude of Latin American nations toward the United States has become more and more noticeable, and the Latin-American policy of Washington for establishing the "American Commonwealth" has been frustrated, said Frank Tannenbaum in his article entitled "American Commonwealth" in the July issue of the magazine, Foreign Affairs.

His article substantially follows:

"As the United States and Latin-America faced a common danger with the outbreak of the European War, the United States required the spiritual and material support of Latin-America for defending herself and the American Continent, while Latin American nations adopted a common military and political policy, shelving their long ideological wars, as they had to depend on the military strength of the United States for their defense separately and collectively. This cooperation between the United States and Latin-America was further strengthened with the opening of the Japan-America war.

"Under the Lend-Lease Act, the United States gave great material aid to Latin-America, the total amount reaching £127,000,000 by the end of 1943, including the shipments of war goods amounting to $107,600,000, made to Brazil, Chile and Mexico in the order mentioned. Within six weeks after the opening of the European war, Latin-American nations, excepting only Chile and Argentina, had severed diplomatic relations with or declared war against Axis nations. They showed their cooperation with the United States by offering military bases and raw materials, strengthening their mutual unity and preparing to dispatch troops.

"Yet, it is premature to judge by the above facts that the traditional caution entertained by the Latin-American countries against the overwhelming influence of the United States has disappeared. Even before the war, the effect of the U.S. policy proposing the equality, non-interference and neighborliness had been greatly restricted by the peculiar political tradition of the Latin-American nations, where governments formed by temporary political organizations or individuals have strong individual colorings, and such organs or individuals interfere with their respective governments.

"The vast aid given by the United States did not improve the economic foundation of the Latin-American countries. On the contrary it resulted politically in encouraging the despotic tendency as the United States supported governments formed by frequent revolutionary and violent measures, and economically, evil inflation followed causing a sudden decline in the people's income and difficulty in their attempt to change their industrial activities. Thus, the voice of the Latin-American people, denouncing the United States, has not been silenced."

DISCUSSIONS UNDER WAY AT SECOND QUEBEC MEET

Roosevelt-Churchill Talks Said Military in Nature—Pacific War on Agenda

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The second Quebec Conference was formally opened this morning between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill following which the two leaders summoned their military staffs for an afternoon session and again officially emphasized that their meeting was primarily "military" in nature, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, and Robert Cruikshank of the British Information Service told the press today that, in a sense, two conferences are in progress. One is between Roosevelt and Churchill in the Governor-General's home residence high upon the citadel. The other proceeds in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec's famous hotel, between the top military commanders and official aides of the two powers where are being discussed such questions as whether a powerful thrust should be made across Japan's water lifeline to the East Indies isolating these rich islands for British reconquest and marking the Japanese homeland and its nearer defenses for an American assault.

Other points of interest were the speculations stirred among the pressmen concerning Premier Josef Stalin's message that he would be unable to attend the meeting. The other was that Chungking has not been represented. Replying to press inquiries, Early said he did not know whether Chungking representation was sought in the Quebec meeting, but added "they will be informed on the proceedings."

This brief statement was followed by the hazy prediction that "another conference might likely be held between Roosevelt, and Churchill with Premier Stalin or Chiang Kai-shek separately or jointly sometime within the next several months."

Talks Continued

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt continued their talks today and later called in the British and American service chiefs, according to a Quebec dispatch.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, said that up to now the discussions had been in the preliminary stage, but he expected the real job would begin with this session with the chiefs-of-staff.

It is further reported that all the allied governments were being kept informed about the talks. Mr. Early said the President was pleased with the way the opening of the conference had emphasized that it was mainly dealing with military questions and with the war against Japan.

NIPPON BOMBERS SMASH 103 ENEMIES IN 20 DAYS

Series of Raids in Southwest Pacific Heavily Damage Anti-Axis Air Power

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE.—Crack bomber plane units of the Japanese Air Force destroyed or set ablaze more than 103 enemy aircraft, including large-size planes, in the period of less than 20 days from August 23 to September 9.

In nine furious night attacks, the Japanese air formations assaulted the enemy airfields on Pornhole, Wiak and Futagojima Islands in the Geelvink Bay area.

Besides blasting and setting ablaze more than 33 enemy planes, the Japanese Bomber Units destroyed over 70 other planes and set two supply dumps on fire. Considerable damage was also dealt to airfield facilities.

From these attacks, one of the Japanese planes has not yet returned.

B-24 Bombers Easy Mark

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 13.—Japanese Forces on Minamitorishima Island shot down one B-24 bomber which attacked the island on Sunday. Another B-24 which came attacking the same island on Monday was also promptly downed by the Japanese in the ensuing combat.

About 150 enemy carrier-borne planes staged a daylight attack over the southern part of the Palau Group on Monday. In a vigorous counter-attack, the Japanese Units shot down seven of the raiders.

This was followed by another attack of about 170 carrier-borne planes yesterday, but the raid again proved ineffective.

Foe Attack Continues

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 13.—The daily operations of the enemy air arm over the western part of New Guinea Island and on the Molucca Sea area has continued persistently, with the Japanese Forces stationed in these sectors relentlessly engaged in repulsing the raiders.

Japanese Units at Namlea on Buru Island downed four enemy planes in an engagement with about 80 aircraft that came attacking on Sunday afternoon. Another group of about 70 small enemy planes again attacked the same area on Monday.

Bula on Celebes Island was the object of attack by about 80 enemy planes on Monday afternoon when the Japanese, in their intercepting battle, destroyed eight of the enemy raiders.

The same afternoon, 30-odd medium-sized enemy planes attempted a raid over Kaimana on New Guinea Island.

About 40 enemy planes including medium and small-sized planes, launched a daylight attack over the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island on Monday but were driven off by the Japanese Units there.

JOY SWEEPS INDONESIA, WAR MINISTER REVEALS

Profound Repercussions to Koiso's Promise Reported at Cabinet Meet

How profoundly the Indonesian people of the East Indies were moved by the promise of independence made them by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in his recent Diet speech and how strongly they are determined to share the fate of Japan were told by War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama at the regular Cabinet meeting on September 12.

His six-point statement, based on the report of the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, follows:

1. Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, representing the Javanese populace, called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on the spot and conveyed to him their gratitude using words full of devotion and sincerity as those which follows:

"At the statement of Prime Minister Koiso we are under overpowering emotions.

"We have experienced inexpressible sufferings all for the sake of the independence of the Indonesians.

"At the present epochal statement we cannot help both standing in awe of the Will of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and feeling the deepest emotions.

"The sentiment universally shared by the Indonesians is that of feeling and acting in the same way as Dai-Nippon at all times and fighting bravely and resolutely toward sure victory until the day when complete independence is achieved by them and of identifying themselves with Dai-Nippon in everything after independence"

2. In Java the statement of Prime Minister Koiso was published on the afternoon of September 7.

More than 1,000 Javanese who happened to be engaged on jobs they had undertaken in order to make themselves helpful to the country by way of labor were so profoundly impressed that they left their work for a moment to vocally express their determination of crushing America and Britain.

3. The Prime Minister's statement produced tremendous excitement among the people of Java who looked upon it as an embodiment of the very thing sought by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

The general populace approached the military authorities on the spot with a request that they be allowed to realize their longing to hold big thanksgiving and celebration meetings in every region inhabited by Indonesians.

4. Chaffe Jambey, the oldest leader of the Muslim population of Sumatra, took the occasion of the Prime Minister's statement to address himself to the inhabitants of the island. He said:

"The joyful tidings had not been even dreamed by us. I have now been enabled to know for certain just what Japan, a country grounded on morality, is. We are resolved to return the good faith of Japan and use our every energy in order to bring the war to a victorious end."

5. A delegation from a crowd of about 10,000 native inhabitants in Java called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on the spot early on September 8 and expressed to him their profound sense of gratitude.

6. The statement of Prime Minister Koiso was communicated to the people of Java over the radio. A large crowd gathered before the place from which the broadcast was made and there was an outburst of hand-clapping at every point in the announcement.

Task Force Appears

Domei

MANILA, September 12.—A part of the enemy task force appeared in the waters east of the southern Philippines. Up to date, groups of carrier-borne planes numbering about 180 have attacked Cebu Island while another 100 planes tried to raid Leity Island. A total of about 50 carrier-borne planes also came over Negros Island.

Counter-attacking the invaders, the Japanese Forces inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy planes all of which were put to rout.

Since the appearance of the enemy task force in the sea area off Yap and Palau islands, Japanese counter-offensives have been directed repeatedly against the enemy.

On September 9, about 400 carrier-borne planes attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island and on the following day, another group of about 130 planes attempted a raid over the central Philippine area. These air attacks are the first that the enemy have attempted in this sector since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Succumbs

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira

COUNT MATSUDAIRA DIES AT HIS KARUIZAWA VILLA

Was President of House of Peers Since 1937; Was 71 Years Old

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, died at 4:55 a.m. on Wednesday at his villa at Karuizawa where he was confined to bed suffering from the illness with which he was stricken at the end of last month.

He remained away from the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet which was formally closed on September 12 and his place in the Diet as President of the House of Peers was taken by Marquis Yukitaka Sasaki, Vice-President.

At the time of death he was 71 years.

Son of Count Yorisato Matsudaira, he received his middle school education at the Peers' School. Upon graduation from the institution he entered Waseda University where he studied law.

He succeeded to the family title in 1903. Shortly after that time his political career began. He became Vice-President of the House of Peers in 1935 and two years later, in 1937, President, succeeding Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

The remains of Count Matsudaira were brought to his residence at Komagome, Hongo-ku, at 1 p.m. the same day, escorted by Countess Akiko Matsudaira, dowager, and Technical Major Yoriaki Matsudaira, son and heir.

The late Count Matsudaira during his lifetime held many important positions, including presidency of the Waseda University Maintenance Society, Dai Nippon Sericultural Association, Teikoku Lifeboat Association, Teikoku Stud-Horse Improvement Society, and others.

At the news of the death of Count Matsudaira, Prince Fumimaro Konoye paid a tribute to the deceased, saying that he was a man of virtuous character as well as a man of high ability. The late Count Matsudaira assisted Prince Konoye, while the latter was President of the House of Peers for four years in the capacity of Vice-President.

Forrestal Urges Training

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary, addressing the Navy Industrial Association last night urged a year of compulsory military training for all youths over 18 years of age in peacetime and proposed the creation of a federal agency for continuous research in military technique, according to a New York dispatch. He supported his suggestions with the statement, "the basis of any international structure of peace will have to be for a long time to come the armed power of the United States."

1,103 Killed by V-1

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—A total of 4,024 persons were killed or severely wounded by the German flying bombs during the month of August, the British Home Ministry announced today, according to a London dispatch. Of that total 1,103 were killed and 2,921 were sent to the hospital.

JAPANESE ADVANCE BEYOND CHUANHSIEN IN DRIVE IN KWANGSI

Considerable Menace Is Caused To Chungking and American 20th Air Force

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Supported by tank units, the main vanguard of Japanese Forces which crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border has advanced to a point 16 kilometers beyond Chuanhsien in the northeastern part of Kwangsi Province, according to a United Press report from Chungking.

Concerning the Japanese advance into Kwangsi Province, the U.P. correspondent in Chungking said:

"Japanese Forces launched a vigorous thrust and crossed the Hunan-Kwangsi border. In the past 10 days the Japanese made a 180-kilometer advance toward the southwest along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway from the Hengyang sector. The Japanese speeded up their advance in the last 38 hours and advanced 48 kilometers.

"A considerable number of troops appear to have participated in the present offensive drive. The main vanguard of the Japanese Forces, supported by tank units, is a powerful force and it has advanced to a point 16 kilometers beyond Chuanhsien in the northeastern part of Kwangsi Province."

Menace to Chungking

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 13.—The Japanese Army Forces, breaking through the Hunan-Kwangsi border, are already reported to have reached Chuanhsien, a pivotal point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, thus causing considerable menace to the Chungking military authorities as well as to the U.S. air force in China, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

Following the commencement of the new campaign toward the end of last month, the Japanese Forces dispersed the Chungking army on the spot and had continued a surprisingly speedy advance of 15 kilometers a day on the average. And on September 4, the Japanese reduced Changning, the central base of the enemy new defense line, and on September 5, captured Chiyang, and on September 7, occupied Lingling which is regarded seriously as an advance base to the Kweilin airfield. Close on the heels of the occupation of these points, the Japanese, on September 8, also occupied Tungan and Sinning. Thus, without giving the Chungking army time to make counter-offensive, the Japanese stormed over the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

Chungking is now frantic about hiding these miserable defeats inasmuch as it had been loudly propagating the Hengyang counter-offensive. Especially noticeable is the fact that Chungking is deliberately avoiding the publication of the war situation centering around the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway which is most seriously regarded by the United States. And this fact is also pointed out by the Reuter's Chungking dispatch dated September 10. However, America's serious concern over the war situation in the same area is quite natural as she has the most powerful air base of Southwest China at Kweilin, and a Chungking dispatch of September 11 also states as follows: "According to an announcement made by the Stilwell Headquarters on September 11, the China-based U.S. air force is bombing the crossing-point of Chuanhsien, a strategic point on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, in order to protect the Chungking ground forces. This announcement gives us an impression that the Japanese Units have already reached Chuanhsien. Chuanhsien is only 104 kilometers away from Kweilin. The Chungking Military Council recently announced that the Japanese Army was somewhere around Tungan, but the actual war situation reveals that the Japanese have already advanced some 40 kilometers from Tungan."

Enemy Base Bombed

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 12.—Units of the Japanese bombers pursued enemy planes attacking before daybreak today and bombed Tanchuk, a foremost and vital base of the enemy. Upon reaching the skies over the enemy airfield, the Japanese planes immediately dropped flare bombs in order to mark out their targets. Shelters and the runway were blasted but no fires were apparently started. All our planes returned safely.

REPUBLICAN PARTY GAINS VICTORY IN MAINE POLLS

G.O.P. Governor Is Elected; Lewis Tells Coal Miners Not To Re-elect F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Virtually complete returns gave the Republicans a cleansweep in Maine's traditional "barometer" election with three incumbents for the House of Representatives, according to a Portland, Maine, dispatch.

Horace Hildreth, State Senate President, Republican, was elected Governor, while Paul Jullien, Democratic Governor candidate, conceded. In three congressional districts, Hale, Smith and Frank Fellow, all Republicans, were elected.

Lewis Raps Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, in a vitriolic shouting speech before the biennial convention of his organization today told the delegates not to vote for President Roosevelt in November, according to a Cincinnati, Ohio, dispatch.

Calling for the defeat of Roosevelt in the coming elections, Lewis told the miners if they vote for Roosevelt they will receive the "same kind of treatment" in contract negotiations as they received in 1943-44.

Tracing the discussions with mine operators and work stoppages throughout the nation's coal fields last year, Lewis charged "Roosevelt publicly kicked every miner in the face during the wage disputes of last year."

Lewis referring to the President's radio appeal to the miners in the spring of 1943 declared that Roosevelt had denounced the miners and their union after the policy committee had voted to call off the strikes.

Dewey Reaches Iowa

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, arrived in Des Moines, Iowa, today en route to the Pacific Coast in his campaign tour, according to a Washington report. Tomorrow, Dewey's special train will carry him and his party of about 100 persons further westward into Nebraska. He is not expected to make another major campaign speech until he reaches the Pacific Coast where he will speak at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Dewey formally opened his campaign speech in Philadelphia last week and during the next three weeks will make a 6,700 mile tour to the Pacific Coast and back. He will make six major radio addresses and appear in 20 of the 48 States.

In his second address in Louisville, Kentucky, Dewey devoted his entire time to foreign policy. He substantially endorsed the American plan for an international security organization and advocated close cooperation among America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Meanwhile, a big rally in support of President Roosevelt's re-election will be held at Madison Square Garden in New York City on September 21, a New York dispatch reported. Among the speakers at the rally for Roosevelt will be Bette Davis, noted Hollywood screen actress, and also the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was also announced that Vice-President Henry Wallace will address the audience.

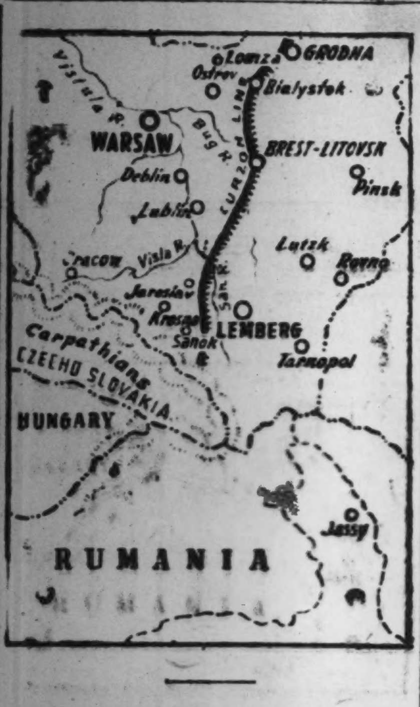
The same New York dispatch also disclosed that Senator Harry Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, made three speeches at labor meetings in Michigan on the annual Labor Day holiday. He urged the re-election of Roosevelt with the argument that Roosevelt is the best hope for the "common men" while Dewey is too inexperienced.

Meanwhile, Fortune, a business magazine, started analyzing labor newspapers. It presented a comparison in the treatment of Roosevelt and Dewey by a carefully selected group of labor papers and revealed that 84 per cent of the journals favored Roosevelt against 6 per cent.

De Gaulle Imprisons Journalists, Bankers And Other Notables

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—In reporting on the De Gaullist persecutions in Paris, the Swiss paper Tribune de Geneve stated that Emile Roche, banker, journalist and former director of the Republic; Hubert Lagardelle, former Labor Minister in the Laval Cabinet; and Amyot, aircraft constructor, have been imprisoned. Other journalists and authors who have been placed on the list of those to be arrested include Paul Morand, author; the former Vichy Ambassador at Berne; as well as Charles Maurras, Alphonse de Chateaubriand and Montherlant.



KONARZYCE IN E. PRUSSIA CAPTURED BY RED ARMY

Encountering Bitter Resistance From Germans, Soviet Communique Reveals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—A Soviet communique today said that Red forces operating in southeastern East Prussia captured Konarzyce located two and a half miles from Lomza. They are now encountering bitter resistance from German troops in deeply echeloned fortifications covering every yard of the marshland before Lomza. The Germans threw tanks, shock-troops and mobile artillery into the battle and counter-attacked repeatedly, the report added.

Stops Reds at Deva

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—German and Hungarian defense troops guarding Transylvania are presently engaged in fierce combat with Soviet troops advancing from the east and the Rumanian troops marching northward. Latest reports said that the Soviets have reached a point 40 kilometers west of the Transylvania border.

Though hard-pressed Axis troops in determined resistance stopped the advance of the southward moving Rumanians at Deva on the Mursul River.

Further south, according to a UP dispatch, strong German tank formations have launched counter-attacks in Rumania close to the Jugoslavia-Hungarian border. By these actions the Germans have cleverly frustrated the Soviet plan to reach Belgrade.

JEWISH LABOR RACKET EXPOSED BY U.S. SOLON

Racketeers Make Big Profits By Sending Out Skilled Workers to War Plants

Almost incredible revelations about the exploitation of the labor shortage in the United States by Jewish profiteers were made by Congressman Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, in the July issue of the Cosmopolitan magazine, according to a recent Geneva report.

His committee, he said, had unearthed the nation-wide ring of traffickers in human flesh who wish stupendous profits by letting out skilled workers on hire to the armament industries. Under fictitious names, mostly technically camouflaged, these people were enticing all sorts of skilled workers away from the places of employment held by them so far and concluded long-term contracts with them. As bait, the promise of higher wages was being held out to them, and also payment of the fare to the new working place, high cost of living allowances and in 19 per cent of the cases return tickets for visits to their families at certain intervals.

These workers were getting from these "Hyenas of the War Industry" according to their professional skill between 65 cents and $2.75 per hour. The prices at which they were being let out for hire to the labor-thirsty war industries were varying between $3 for the men getting 65 cents an hour up to $12 per hour. All these expenses the Government—that is the tax-payer—had to bear for all war orders that had been contracted on a basis of cost plus fixed profit and the costs could be as high as they liked.

In order to evade taxation of their excessive profits these human-flesh-traffickers established firms into which they accepted their brothers or wives as partners. For instance, there had been a firm consisting of a brother and sister which in one year paid out to the workers contracted by them $803,000 while at the same time getting $1,200,000 from the armament plants to which these workers had been let out on hire. Another firm consisting of three men and their wives paid their workers $669,000 while they themselves obtained $1,005,000. The Committee had been able to ascertain war profits up to 250 per cent, May declared. However, neither the labor authorities, nor the army or navy, nor the U.S. Government deemed it necessary to interfere, the author concluded. This is naturally so, for Roosevelt instigated this war in the interest of the Jewish-plutocratic business tycoons who are to make big money out of this war.

VEIL OF MYSTERY LIFTED ON ASPECTS IN RED CHINA

Present Situation under Yenan Bared as Communist-Kuomintang Muddle Thickens

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 12.—The long-smouldering quarrel between the Kuomintang and the Communist government blew up in a shower of sparks last week, writes the Time Magazine of August 28 under the title, "Powder Keg."

Though, from the Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Chou En-lai, came the ugly cry that there is danger of civil war, the Information Minister Liang Han-tsu in Chungking strongly contradicted his statement saying, "There is absolutely no danger of war."

After five years of armed truce, blockade and counter-blockade, the Kuomintang and Communist governments, last May, began to haggle over unity terms. Chungking offered to recognize the Communists as a legal party but demanded that they acknowledge the Kuomintang suzerainty. Yenan, the Communist capital, countered with sweeping proposals for a national and political reform.

Negotiations are continuing, but, according to the Chungking spokesman, "it is like a Hottentot talking to an Eskimo."

Meantime, reports persist that Chungking is shaky—a crisis or a political reorientation may be approaching. What role will the astute Chiang Kai-shek play? What will the Chinese Communists do? These questions may be answered in the next few weeks or months.

For the present, observers note the curious fact that Chungking's tight censorship, last week, permitted the filing of a report that Communist China has grown impressively. Communist China now claims 20,000,000 people and 1,000,000 square miles of territory. For the last five years, it has been a land of mystery to the outside world. Last May, Chungking lifted its blockade and let foreign correspondents enter the border region of the Communist area of Shensi, Kensu and Ninghsia. Only last week did reports from Yenan, the Communist capital, tell what life is now like over there.

Communist China Described

The border region is a wilderness formed into wild shapes by streams and broken by valleys and woodland. It is generally fertile but there is little rain.

The Communists are slowly bringing about changes so that the soil may be cultivated and crops planted. The villages have plenty of pigs and chickens. The inhabitants, in general, look sturdy, well-fed and well-clothed. A typical home is an arched loess cave whitewashed and lined with wood.

Yenan, the capital, has a population of 25,000 and is a city of caves cut in tiers in the loess slopes. It has a cave hospital that has eight stories. Its university enrollment is 2,000 and is a labyrinth of classrooms and dormitories. Everywhere on the stone walls and cliff sides appears a four syllable slogan coined by the government's able chief, Mao Tsetung, "Move your own hands!" meaning, "He who does not work shall not eat." The border region epithet is the term erhule tze—loafer, literally, she donkey.

The Communists say they once counted 70,000 loafers but now there are only a few hundred. These die-hards used to wear a big white erhule badge and are fair game for anyone's hoots and jeers. But this year an official thought up a subtler approach. Sixty-three Yenan loafers were coaxed to a Erhule-Tze conference. Wine and cakes were served. Then the Communist leaders lectured to them. One reformed loafer named Liu confessed that he had once been the district's champion Erhule-Tze. His wife and children left him, so ashamed were they of him. Then reform seized him. Now he had ample livestock and 21 acres under cultivation. Furthermore, his family had returned to him, and the village elected him "hero of labor."

This confession made such an impression upon the loafers that many decided to reform then and there.

Food Seen Sufficient

The Communist army claims 470,000 regular troops and 2,300,000 people in its militia. Its guerilla army is well-trained to hit-and-run and to sabotage. Each 10,000 men of the 359 brigades cultivates five acres of land. There is one cow per 10 soldiers and one pig per two soldiers. Such an arrangement gives each a daily ration of two pounds of grain, two pounds of vegetables and a monthly ration of six pounds of meat. The rations of most of Chiang Kai-shek's troops are not so good. The government evidently cultivates the masses as diligently as it cultivates the soil.

For outstanding production the farmers and workers win citations, awards and newspaper publicity.

Though primitive and on a small scale, industrial production consists of oil, pig iron, light machinery, light arms, papers and textiles. All labor is unionized and guaranteed decent wages and is penalized for absenteeism and tardiness.

Considerable private trade goes on, especially the risky but lucrative smuggling. Most of the legitimate marketing is handled by the consumer-producer cooperatives.

In parts of the border region, the old landlord-tenant system is preserved with modifications. Rent and interest have been cut on an average of 25 per cent. The landlords may not evict tenants. Tenants must pay their rent on time except in cases of crop failures when both sides share the loss.

Why does not the Communist government get rid of the landlords and divide the land?

The Communists say that in wartime, civil peace is necessary. Otherwise, whole classes will be pushed into the enemy camp.

The first goal now is to defeat Japan. Next, China's feudalism must be rooted up. For the present, China's Communists believe that China is too low in the scale of economic evolution for socialism. They encourage capitalist enterprise as comparatively progressive.

Credit Contract Signed

Photo shows the signing of the contract extending a ¥200,000,000 credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan at the head office of the latter in Tokyo on Wednesday. Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan (left) and Wang Shih-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

Bus Ride in Chungking Costs 25 Dollars; No Other Means of Conveyance Available

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 12.—Twenty-five dollars is what it costs for a bus ride in Chungking, writes an American correspondent from Chiang Kai-shek's capital. The correspondent gives the following description of Chungking's bus service:

"At a dozen places in Chungking you will find long lines of people. When it rains and rains as it has been doing for days now that line is there. When the temperature of the sun hits well over 100, the line is still there. Believe it or not, they will speak to you in Chinese: 'We are waiting for a bus.' For in Chungking the only way to get around other than walk is the ricksha, a sedan chair, or that bus.

"The ricksha is expensive and small, steered by one man, the sedan chair is for invalids only, so we take a bus. You get in line, it may be half a block long. But nobody complains. They just wait. Sooner or later, it usually seems later, a small bus appears. It may have an American or German motor, but the bus body is always the same, a squeaky wooden frame which seems to be held to the shafting with a couple of thumb tags.

"People bring large chickens on the bus and hold them out the window on a string. Babies, boxes and bundles are all brought in the bus. Inside, there is an undersized conductor who has to be. I am a short fellow by American standards but my head hits the roof of the bus when I stand. These little conductors will sell you your ticket, 25 dollars for cross path and 15 for the local. There is little difference in the route; they merely make a circle and come back where you started. If you fell asleep in a Chungking bus you will not wake up as in New York in a part of New Brooklyn, but you come right back to where you started.

Every Ticket A Loss

"For every bus ticket sold, the Chungking Bus Administration loses 10 dollars. For instance, last month, the Administration had to meet a deficit of 41 million dollars. 'How come', you ask, 'it costs so much to run a local bus drive?' Well, the express, the American Dodges and Fords mostly cannot get gasoline. That's very scarce out here. No gas coupon as you have in Manhattan. Here, we do not need coupons, we have no gasoline.

"The express buses burn alcohol, and burn it and burn it. The local buses operate on what is optimistically called diesel oil. It is probably a tar mixture that makes the bus go and it throws out a thick black smudge. Now, that's where the money, most of it goes. And of course, there are repairs to our 32 buses. 32 buses for a city of more than a million people. No small parts being available, bailing wires are used to fix everything until it comes off and then you put on more bailing wire.

"The Government is subsidizing our bus company—for us they say. But the bus company keeps losing more than 7 million dollars a month. It's got to be a mighty healthy subsidy.

"They have an interesting priority in city buses here in Chungking. Some Chinese officers and all officers of the Allied Armed Forces may go to the head of the line waiting for a bus, but note this, only Chinese officers who have the rank of a General can do it. You see, we have quite a few generals around here.

"It's fortunate that when you all get into the bus, including the general, you're so packed in that you cannot look out. Chungking streets are narrow, winding, packed with coolies carrying coal and water, rickshas skittering past the right of way, a jeep now and then, sedan chairs going along like stretchers and children in the streets, for all of which the bus driver keeps his foot on the brake and his finger in the horn. It's a cinch that you cannot own a taxi but the sideway. I am glad to take a bus. But as I get on that long line to wait, I can see the Bus Administration looking at me and saying: 'There goes another ten bucks we get lost. Business is so good that it's terrible.'"

TRANSFER FROM VENICE

Foreign Envoys to Italy Move to New "City of Diplomats"

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—The transfer of foreign diplomats of 11 countries in Europe and Asia currently maintaining diplomatic representations at the seat of Mussolini's Government from Venice to a new Italian "city of diplomats" has practically been concluded, according to news from Milan.

The name of the new diplomatic city has not been made public yet, but it is understood to be a famous health resort. All first rank hotels of this city have been placed at the disposal of the foreign diplomats.

Important departments of the Italian Foreign Ministry and the Culture Ministry it is learned, will likewise move their offices to the new city.

Many Killed in Mexico Flood

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—One-third of Mexico, namely, the whole Pacific Coast as well as north and central Mexico have been devastated by the tornado which has lasted now for over 72 hours, according to a Mexico City dispatch today. It is reported that the storm is the worst recorded in 50 years. Hundreds of people have been killed, thousands injured and the damage caused is enormous.

Duff-Cooper Leaving Algiers

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—With the return to Paris of the De Gaulle regime, Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers, is scheduled to leave Algiers for Paris tomorrow and is expected to occupy the old British Embassy quarters, according to a Reuter report from Algiers.

ADVANCE INTO KWANGSI HEAVY BLOW TO ENEMY

Will Separate Chungking Forces in Coastal Areas and Hinterland

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 13.—The recent Japanese advance into Kwangsi Province is of great strategic significance because it will eventually cause the separation of the Chungking forces in the eastern coastal areas and the hinterland.

So far, Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces have played the role of a rear base for Chungking's resistance against Japan but this area has now become the foremost front. With the further advance of the Japanese, the Chungking forces stationed in the coastal areas will be neutralized while the main strength will inevitably be isolated in Szechwan and Yunnan provinces, confronted by the direct menace of the Japanese Forces.

Chungking Hit Hard

The latest Japanese move is also significant from the economic standpoint because the eventual control of Kwangsi Province by the Japanese will isolate Chungking from the rich resources of Hunan Province which has so far constituted a vital granary for Chungking.

With the Japanese Forces now only 100 kilometers from Kweilin, this stronghold of the United States 14th Air Force will eventually lose all of its functions and the U.S. air force will inevitably be isolated in the mountains of Szechwan and Yunnan provinces, its attacking power seriously weakened.

Furthermore, with the advance of Japanese air bases following the ground troops, the U.S. 20th Air Force based at Chengtu and Kunming will be exposed to direct menace of the Japanese Air Force and its threat against the Japanese mainland will be decreased.

In the event the Americans carry out the much-talked-of landing operations on the China Continent from the Southwest Pacific, the invasion forces will find themselves without any protection of air power or any collaboration of Chungking troops. On the contrary, they will be subjected to the merciless attacks of the Japanese Air Units as well as of the Expeditionary Army Forces. Under the circumstances, the talks about landings seem to be nothing more than a wild day-dream.

Frontal Clash Seen

The progress of the Kwangsi operations will bring the Japanese and the Americans much closer and the possibility of a frontal clash between the two rival forces is becoming ever greater. It is interesting to note the report of a United Press correspondent in Chungking to the effect that the people under Chungking control are becoming more manifestly indifferent to war while the masses living in the Japanese-controlled areas are becoming more cooperative with the Japanese.

Indications are that alarmed by the swift Japanese advance, the Americans are making frantic endeavors to supply the joint U.S.-Chungking front, to replenish the 14th Air Force and to detail more mechanized forces to China.

Tolbukhim Promoted

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—General Tolbukhim, Commander of the Soviet Forces in the Third Ukraine Front, has been promoted to Field Marshal by the Soviet Presidium of the Executive Committee, it was announced today. During the Soviet summer offensive this year, he commanded the operations in the Rumanian and Bulgarian areas, it is further reported.

Greek Regime Moves

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—The exile Greek Government has been transferred from Cairo to Caserta, near Naples, and Prime Minister George Papandrou, as well as the majority of the Cabinet members have already arrived in the Italian city, the Information Bureau of the exile Greek regime announced yesterday.

EDUCATION EXPENSES LOW

Domei

CANTON, September 12.—Chen Li-fu, Education Minister of the Chungking regime, in the National Administrative Council meeting held on September 10, reported on the current educational issues and specially explained about the recent traits of Chinese students under Chungking's jurisdiction, according to a Chungking dispatch.

"The expenditure alloted for education and culture under Chungking's jurisdiction totals only 1,700,000,000 yuan," he declared. "Since the greater portion of this sum is alloted for the salaries of teachers, the real educational expenses are extremely small. For instance, the fact that only 150,000,000 yuan is provided for university education well speaks of the difficulty being faced by educational enterprises.

"As regards the recent traits of Chinese students under Chungking's supervision, it is regrettable that even their thought is being stirred because they, being sensitive, are readily affected by the international war situation and by Chungking's various measures. Moreover, it cannot be overlooked that the daily declining public morality will affect the character of the students. Authorities concerned should, of course, take adequate measures to improve such deplorable conditions."

2 Chungking Officers Reportedly Executed For Failure at Lishui

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—Chao Tso-kwan and Shih Hsia-ying, Chungking battalion commanders, are reported to have been shot to death on September 6, charged with deliberate neglect to cooperate in the defense of Lishui against the Japanese Forces, thus contributing to the loss of the vital town in only a day, according to a Chungking broadcast. The Chungking regime, recently, has initiated a new system of shooting to death all military officers held responsible for war defeats, the fact attesting to the worry and irritation of the authorities over the slack discipline among its armed forces.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 12

Enemy attacks near Bruges, Ghent and north of Antwerp were frustrated, while the enemy bridgehead across the Albert Canal, northwest of Hasselt was destroyed. A minor enemy formation is still holding out on the northern side of the Albert Canal. The enemy with strong infantry and tank formations advanced north of Hasselt in the direction of Eindhoven and counter-thrusts have been started.

Fighting was particularly fierce east and southeast of Liege and in the Metz area where our troops are offering stiff resistance against the advancing enemy spearheads. Several hundred enemy prisoners were captured south of Nancy in a successful attack and strong enemy pressure from the south against Vesoul is going on. In the course of the last two days over 100 enemy tanks were destroyed on the Western Front.

The garrisons of Dunkirk and Le Havre are still holding their own against strong enemy attacks. One of our fighting groups under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuerst is still holding out west of Brest near Le Conquet although the fortress is subjected to heavy enemy fire. The garrison of Lorient destroyed in successful sorties enemy ammunition and supply dumps.

Our troops in the big defensive battle on the Adriatic coast now lasting for two weeks inflicted time and again heavy losses on the numerically superior enemy in his vain attempts at breaking through. The enemy in consequence of these severe losses launched only minor attacks of local importance the day before yesterday which were frustrated.

In the rear of the Italian front area, numerous bandit encampments were destroyed, more than 750 bandits annihilated and about 500 prisoners taken.

Enemy thrusts south of Transylvania and in the eastern Carpathians were either repulsed or intercepted by our immediate counter-thrusts.

The tough defensive battle near Sanok and Krosno is still being continued and the enemy failed to make a break-through. Our divisions, overcoming renewed fierce Soviet attacks east of Warsaw and north-east of Ostrolenka, offered fierce resistance and frustrated also in this sector all Soviet break-through attempts. No important operations were reported from the remaining Eastern Front.

The towns of Hanover, Eisenach and Magdeburg suffered particularly from the day raids carried out by the Anglo-Americans against western and central Germany. During the night, the city of Darmstadt was the main target of British terror-attack. Some enemy planes again dropped bombs on Berlin. The enemy according to available reports so far lost in the course of bitter aerial combats and by flak 133 planes including 104 four-engined bombers.

ENEMY TRYING TO CAUSE DISORDER WITHIN REICH

Eisenhower Broadcasts to Alien Laborers in Germany To Start Revolt

Domei

BERLIN, September 11.—Parallel with the rapid progress of the war situation in Europe, anti-Axis propaganda warfare aimed at the German people, has become increasingly vigorous of late.

Enemy machinations are aimed at causing disorder within Germany and the numerous foreign laborers numbering well over 10,000,000, the people of occupied countries, nationals of neutral countries who are residing in Germany at present, furnish a convenient tool for such enemy intrigue to work upon. The existence of these foreigners within German borders has constituted a cancer obstructing the maintenance of peace and order within the country and has taxed Home Minister Heinrich Himmler with much anxiety and trouble.

It is this weak point of Germany that the anti-Axis has now started an attack. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, appealed to alien laborers in Germany over the radio on September 7 exhorting them to uprise against the Germans. It is understood however, the enemy's propaganda attacks are aimed more at causing unrest and suspicion among the Germans than at causing rebellions to be started by the foreign workers themselves.

The meeting in September between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Japanese Ambassador Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima was reported by the German press with much publicity and several days later, all newspapers again played up the news with photographs. In connection with this Hitler-Oshima meeting, false rumors have been circulated among the Germans, spreading with extraordinary rapidity. It is suspected that some cunning machinations are working back-stage behind such rumors.

Reich Envoy Shot

Domei

BERNE, September 11.—Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Ambassador to Rumania, was shot by Rumanian soldiers connected with the Soviet clique during the recent upheaval in Bucharest, the Courier de Geneve reported from Istanbul. It was learned that the Soviet Government demanded that Ambassador Von Killinger should be handed over to them.

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RULE AIDERS WILL PUSH PLAN FOR 'SURE VICTORY'

National Drive Set to Realize Lower House Resolution on United State Structure

Under the resolution which the House of Representatives passed on the last day of the 85th extraordinary Diet session, called "Sure Victory State Structure in Observance of the Imperial Will," the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, with which practically all members of the House are affiliated, will conduct a powerful movement among the 100,000,000 people of the nation for cooperating positively with the Diet members in the great work of bringing into existence a State structure that will enable the nation to achieve in fact the war victory, of which, it is certain.

For purposes of the movement, the country will be divided up into nine districts corresponding to the administrative divisions and in each of these districts a big lecture meeting will be held while the leaders in various fields of activity in the district will be called into conference with Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and other political leaders who are directly responsible for the realization of the object of the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Apart from these meetings and conferences, lecture meetings will be sponsored by the association in various prefectures at which members of the Houses of Representatives returned from the prefecture as well as members of the House of Peers who are specially interested, will speak on the significance of the recent extraordinary Diet session and the practical way by which the people as a whole can help the members of both Houses of the Diet in meeting the Imperial Will as expressed in the Imperial Rescript granted at the opening of the recent Diet session.

The movement of the members of the House of Representatives to rouse the people to action in the creation of the sure victory State structure is expected to open on September 16 with rallies at the Hibiya Public Hall and other parts of the Kanto district.

The movement will get under full swing in the Kinki district on September 21, when a conference between leading local citizens and the leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will be held at the Hotel New Osaka and lecture meetings held at various places in the district.

The Hibiya meeting, which will open at 1 p.m., is expected to be addressed by Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, Seijun Ando, and Ryozo Makino.

The chief lecture meeting in the Kinki district will be held at the Nakanoshima Central Public Hall, and the principal speakers include Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Budayu Kogure, and Yadanji Nakajima.

The association is now waiting for the determination of the Government's measures for the execution of the policy of positive assistance in the conduct of the sure victory State structure movement before completing the plan of including representatives of the Government among the speakers at the lecture meetings it is sponsoring all over the country in the interests of national unity to secure sure victory in the war.

RITES HELD FOR NOGI

32nd Anniversary of Self-Immolation Of Hero Held Wednesday

Solemn and impressive ceremonies commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the self-immolation of General Count Maresuke Nogi, hero of Port Arthur, took place at the Nogi Shrine at Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Wednesday at 8 a.m. The rites were attended by Eisaku Hasegawa, a kinsman of General Nogi, members of the Yuchi family, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Baron Takeji Nara, President of the Central Nogi Society, and many others. Memorial rites in front of General Nogi's grave at the Aoyama Cemetery were observed at 9:10 a.m.

A memorial lecture meeting was sponsored in the evening under the joint auspices of the Central Nogi Society and the Nogi Shuyo Society at Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan. The speakers at the meeting were General Toyohiko Yoshida and others.

Obituary

Shugaku Yamabe, president of Otani University, passed away on Tuesday at his residence in Kyoto. He was 82 years old. The late Mr. Yamabe often visited Europe and the United States in order to study primitive Buddhism, Indian Buddhism, and Christianity. After returning here, he became president of the Tokyo Cultural Association, and last year he assumed the post of presidency of the University.

Enjoying Tennis at Karuizawa

The above shows some of the pleasant scenes witnessed at the Karuizawa-kai Tennis Club during the holding of the September tournament. Top left photo shows Mrs. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, wife of the Spanish Minister to Japan, giving the prizes. Top right is a group photo taken of the participants in the tournament. Lower left: Some of the spectators applauding the finer strokes of the players. Lower right: Jorge Vargas, the Philippine Ambassador to Japan—a keen tennis player—in action during his match.

Social and General

The doubles tournament of the Karuizawa-kai Tennis Club which opened on September 9 was continued on September 10 from 10 a.m. with even more spectators than on the day before. The keen interest displayed on the first day was transformed into open excitement as the finals drew near. Results of the morning's games were: Toda-Sato beat Gallois-Angst; Lord-Handge beat Nishikawa-Harada; Kiewnick-Tanaka beat Lord-Rivoales; de Vigo-Vargas beat Gerdtz-Pestalozzi. Results of the afternoon's games were: Toda-Sato beat Lord-Handge; Kiewnick-Tanaka beat de Vigo-Vargas, with the team of Miss Toda-Sato finally winning over Mrs. Kiewnick-Tanaka.

The prizes were then handed to the winners—to Miss Toda by Mrs. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, wife of the Spanish Minister to Japan, and to Mr. Sato by Philippine Ambassador Jorge Vargas—after which Ambassador Vargas was host at a tea held for the contestants in the club rooms above the Karuizawa-kai office, thus bringing to a most pleasant close the two-day tournament.

The Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, Muxasser Goeker and Madame Goeker, have taken up their temporary residence at the Turkish Embassy at 283 Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya.

Mr. Nureddin Akinci, newly arrived First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy and Madame Akinci, have taken up quarters for the time being at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Mr. Sak Ali Junel, Secretary of the Turkish Embassy, is registered at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Major-General Nicolas Radulesco, Charge d'Affaires of the Rumanian Legation, and Madame Radulesco, have returned from Karuizawa and are now at their residence at No. 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu.

AIR POWER TO BE STRESSED

Aviation Day Will Teach People Value of Planes in Modern War

On the fifth Aviation Day which falls on September 20, a nationwide movement to impress upon the people the importance of aircraft in modern warfare so as to expand Japan's air power, will be launched under the sponsorship of the Board of Information, the War, Navy and Munitions Ministries, Aviation Bureau, Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, Aircraft Industrial Society, and various bodies under the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

On the occasion, the Transportation and Communications Ministry will commend those who have meritoriously served in the field of aviation. Other features of the day include special radio programs, aerial performances by model planes and gliders.

JAVA HOLDS BIG RALLY TO BOOST WAR EFFORTS

30,000 Citizens Meet in Djakarta to Thank Koiso for Promise of Independence

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 12.—A crowd of 30,000 Djakarta citizens including not only Indonesians but Chinese, Eurasians and Arabs pledged all-out efforts for victory and East Indies' independence at a rally held at the municipal plaza yesterday evening to express gratitude for Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence on September 7 at the Imperial Diet.

Immediately following the extra session of the Central Council wherein President I. R. Soekarno and 42 other councillors expressed their unflinching will to victory and independence, the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration in his capacity of president of the Java Service Association took his place at the mass meeting.

The meeting opened at 9:30 p.m. with the ceremonial hoisting of a gigantic Rising Sun flag and the Indonesian national flag which was followed by the opening address by Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Vice-Chairman of the Java Service Association Conference.

Then a brief address of congratulations was given by the Director-General of the Military Administration. Subsequent speakers were Bunya Saito representing the Japanese nationals, Oei Tiang Tjoei representing the Chinese group, Pieter Dahler representing the Eurasian group, Joesoef Akbari representing the Indian group, and Said Achmad Shahab representing the Arab group.

Dr. Boentaran Martoatmodjo, Vice-President of the Central Council, read the resolution adopted by the council on August 16 expressing Java's determination to fight out the war. President Soekarno also addressed the gathering urging the 50,000,000 inhabitants in Java to concentrate their total power toward victory. The meeting ended shortly after midnight.

Meanwhile, the Java Service Association Headquarters has appointed a "Committee For Welcoming Promise of Independence" with Dr. I. R. Soekarno as chairman in order to provide the proper channel for expression of spontaneous rejoicing of the population of Java. The vice-chairman is Dr. Mohammed Hatta, noted Independence leader, while the members will include representatives of Chinese, Eurasian and Arab groups.

Rites for Seamen Held

The fourth funeral service for seamen, who died at their posts during the war was held by the Yokohama Shipping Bureau on Wednesday from 10 a.m. at the Sojiji Temple in Tsurumi.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 13

AMERICA'S AIM IN CHINA

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On the third day of the 85th Imperial Diet session, an important statement on the Chinese question was made by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, namely, that America was trying to utilize both the Chungking and Yenan regimes with the aim of constructing post-war bases and acquiring colonies. What would become of China, the Foreign Minister asked, if this American policy were to succeed? He further pointed out that Japan's China policy on the other hand, was based on respect for nationalism and that today being the time when China's destiny had to be decided nationally through the hands of the Chinese, the present was the most important for the Chinese themselves.

America at present is using all political, economic and military means to strengthen her support of Chungking. Roosevelt, worried by the pessimistic report brought back by Henry H. Wallace, U.S. Vice-President, speedily dispatched Donald Nelson and Major-General Patrick Hurley to Chungking and ordered an economic and military investigation of the Chungking area. Recently a U.S.-Chungking joint transportation committee has been established in order to further increase the efficiency of the transportation of goods between America and Chungking.

Meanwhile, a military mission visited Yenan and separately conducted secret negotiations on such issues as aerial bases and the supplying of reports on the military situation. The All-American Communist Political Association even proposed that an American military representation and a consulate should be established in the area under the Yenan Regime.

What is the aim of this policy of assisting the Chungking and Yenan regimes thus jointly undertaken by all American circles? The immediate objective is the offensive against Japan. It has always been the characteristic of American policy to be extremely realistic and opportunistic. At the time the German-Soviet Neutrality Pact was concluded, America heaped the strongest abuse on the Soviet Union. Yet when the German-Soviet war broke out, America switched to extolling the Soviets and recently has even been courting her favors. Fundamentally, America has no love for the Soviet Union. That she is now trying to please the Soviet Union is nothing but a means toward gaining victory in the European war. And that America, which has never been sympathetic with Chungking's dictatorship or Yenan's Communism, has been trying every method to get closer to both regimes, this again is a mere means for the offensive against Japan and issues from the same opportunistic policy.

But America hopes to utilize China for yet another thing. For the sake of the present war prosecution, America has been turning her entire national organization into war industries and therefore, she must expect difficulties on a huge scale in post-war demobilization. Even at the present moment there is much dispute and strife going on in connection with the cancellation of munition contracts. As one solution of her demobilization problem, America is casting her eyes on the vast territory and material abundance of the China continent for the salvation of her Big Capital. Wallace in his report following his return to America did not hesitate to state openly that after the war American capitalists could find a profitable territory in the Far Eastern parts of the Soviet Union and on the China Continent.

The strengthening of American assistance to Chungking and Yenan is for the sake of these two aims. Moreover, it must not be overlooked that through and beyond these two aims, there is the urgent desire of American Big Capital to turn China from a potential great market into a manifestly real one. After completing her development of the Western area, America turned her eyes abroad, first at South America and then at China. But in China senior capitalistic countries were already established, and therefore until recently she had found it possible to make trade along her only strong point. But now, taking advantage of the War of Greater East Asia, America is attempting to realize her former ambition. Did H. H. Kung know nothing about this ambition when he said that for the sake of the industrialization of China, American capital would be welcome? Against him and his clique, we can only say with Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: "What will become of China if the American policy should succeed?"

GERMAN DETERMINATION WILL SMASH BRITAIN, U.S.

New Weapons and Unity of People Strong Factors, States Hans Melchers

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 13.—No one can deny the fact that Germany has received some extremely hard knocks lately but this alone certainly is no reason to get into a panic and assume blindly that everything is lost. There are sufficient factors which lead us to believe that Germany's chances of surviving the present difficulties and serious situation are, to say the least, "good," writes Hans Melchers, Far Eastern manager of the Transocean News Service in a special article contributed to this news agency. His article follows:

"German unity, dogged determination and resourcefulness—these are some of the factors barring the way to the Anglo-American hope for victory—and those people who doubt Germany's inherent strength should consider all the factors which decide the issue at present in balance, not just those openly evident. It is not a question of mathematically working out who has more tanks or planes in order to win. There is the all-important factor of the people behind the guns; there is the factor of the quality of these guns and other weapons; and there is the question of the unity of the people who are fighting.

"Germany has this unity. A people fighting for its bare existence, knowing what is in store for it if it loses, will come together more closely than ever before. In addition, the Germans have acquired dogged determination. They have lost too much to give in now. A person who has lost his home, his relatives, and who has only his duty left to fulfill, will go on with it grimly, knowing that his only chance for building up again is Germany's survival as a sovereign nation.

Enemy Hatred Mounts

"We long ago passed the stage of 1918, and now there is only left the unity of grim determination and an abounding bitterness against the enemy. There is also hate against the enemy due to his way of waging war, and hate is a strong factor indeed in welding a people together. Then there is the German resourcefulness. Why should one doubt that Germany, after always leading the world in scientific achievement, should suddenly in the past couple of years just sit back and do nothing?

"The V-1 has been just a small example that German scientists and armament experts are still ahead of others and that it is no empty bluff when it is said that Germany is forging new weapons. In what particularly spheres these new weapons will be used of course is known only to those in the Inner Council at present. The number of hints made lately, however, intimates that the air force will play a major role again in the not too distant future.

"It has been quite clear to the unbiased observer that Germany has not seriously attempted to dispute Anglo-American air superiority during and after the invasion. There must be good reasons for this, and it is likely that the bulk of the Luftwaffe is being radically reorganized and we shall witness some very startling developments in this sphere.

"As was pointed out recently, the German submarine campaign was progressing in a manner so that the Anglo-Americans were already calculating when they would lose the war, when suddenly a radical change in the methods of defense against submarines changed the entire picture.

"Why should it, therefore, not be possible for German scientists—acknowledgedly the best in the world—to evolve a new method which will nullify Anglo-American air superiority which has been responsible for their recent successes and place in its stead complete German aerial superiority? One straw pointing in the wind in this direction was given by the fact that Germany has been using up outmoded planes by sending down such planes, filled with explosives, on certain enemy targets. We should certainly not do this if we were short of planes or if we did not have sufficient new models at our disposal.

"These few considerations show that there is not the slightest reason for despair. That Germany has sufficient reserves was proved on the Eastern Front when the Soviet avalanche was brought to a standstill, and now it is becoming evident in the West where we are forming a firm defense line. The German strategical leadership has not deteriorated as has been proved again and again. Behind all this there is a unified and determined nation, willing to fight to the last with vast resources at its disposal, both in material and in science."

Periodical Conferment Of Decorations Noted In Official Communique

In the periodical conferment of decorations, the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Mitsuru Ushijima, and the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure each on Shigeo Odachi, Home Minister, Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Justice Minister, Lieutenant-General Toshio Tajiri and four other lieutenant-generals, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations on Tuesday.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1944

Battleships For the Next War

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has revealed that the United States has resumed construction on the 45,000-ton battleship Kentucky which had previously been taken off the ways to make room for other warships of higher priority. At the same time, he disclosed that construction was also proceeding apace on another 45,000 tonner, the Illinois.

This would thus bring the number of 45,000 tonners completed or under construction in the United States to six, the other four being the Iowa, the Missouri, the Wisconsin and the New Jersey. The ambitious battleship construction program is apparently the American challenge to Britain which has laid down plans for the building of two more 40,000-ton dreadnaughts, in addition to the Lion and the Temeraire. Such is the clear-cut inference of this report, as it is obvious that all of these mammoth battleships of the United States will not be ready for use in the present war against the Axis. They are obviously for service in the post-war period, just as the British 40,000-ton fortresses of the sea are being built with the same purpose in mind.

The fact that the United States and Britain have launched on a big naval construction race at the present time is, indeed, a grim indication of the nature of the coming rivalry between these two countries. The fundamental conflicts in the ambitions of these two countries which have come to the surface so often during the present war will apparently be intensified in the future. These dyed-in-the-wool imperialists are clearly out to get the raw materials and trade markets of the world with their sixteen-inch guns. Big guns will protect big trade, big investments abroad, bigger capitalistic exploitation and bigger spheres of influence. The British plan to build four 40,000-ton dreadnaughts, each mounted with nine sixteen-inch guns, is an open hint to the United States that Britain does not intend to be left out in the division of the imperialistic spoils and that she is quite ready for the competition, although during the current war, from the impelling necessity of pleasing the United States, Britain has had to give way in a number of instances to America's imperious demands.

What an ill-portent this is of the type of "peace" the Anglo-American countries are seeking to usher into the world of the future! What the Anglo-American countries seek to bring into this world is not the promised halcyon peace but a reign of terror, not international accord but international power politics more vicious and sinister than any seen in history. The international "security" organization now being planned at Dumbarton Oaks is their sham device designed to deceive the world into accepting "Anglo-American peace" based on brute force.

History will bear testimony to the fact that the world order such as that espoused by the Anglo-American countries can only lead to another war. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was not an alarmist when he made his prediction some time ago regarding the possibility of another world war. The arbitrary, presumptuous policies which these two countries intend to pursue in the future can not ensure lasting peace. They can only lead to conflicts not merely between themselves but also with other countries. That is the reason for Japan's resistance against Anglo-American imperialism. The key to true peace is to be found in the just principles underlying Japan's plan for the creation of a New Order.

The Sovereign Equality of Brazil

There are Americans who have dropped the sanctimonious cant by which America once disguised her ambitious purposes and now talk open power politics, but not the aged Cordell Hull. He persistently adheres to the time-worn formulae. At Dumbarton Oaks America's venerable Secretary of State still babbles of the "principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, irrespective of size or strength" as constituting the foundation for the maintenance of peace and security. That principle Japan upholds. Japan's actions in restoring lost sovereignty and independence to various nations in Greater East Asia prove it more conclusively than any words. This principle is, indeed, what Japan is fighting for. Undoubtedly the foundation of world peace and security lies in maintenance of the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations. For even though peace-loving, there are many nations who also love their sovereign equality enough to fight for it if threatened.

But where does Cordell Hull uphold in practice the principle of sovereign equality for great or small that he maintains in speech? Certainly not in Latin America where he might most easily demonstrate by deed the sincerity of his words, if his words were sincere.

Take the case of Brazil, for example. Brazil is the largest country of Latin America. It is, indeed larger than the United States itself. Its population of approximately 40,000,000 is also the the largest in the Western Hemisphere after the United States alone. It is presumably peace-loving since it is prominent on the roster of the supposedly peace-loving "United Nations." Yet how does the United States maintain the "sovereign equality" of Brazil? What promise of "sovereign equality" for the smaller peace-loving nations of Latin America does America's treatment of this greatest of their number hold out?

Oswald Aranha, Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has recently been forced to resign, not because President Getulio Vargas disagrees with him, not because of any internal discord within the Brazilian Government over his conduct of Brazil's affairs of state, not because his policies are opposed to Brazil's own best interests, but solely because the United States is dissatisfied with him, and accuses him of instigating the opposition to the United States now manifest throughout Latin America, which needs no third party instigation to make it grow.

This dissatisfaction of the United States is reported to have come to a head after a hot dispute between Aranha and the United States Ambassador to Brazil. If Brazil were still a sovereign state, sovereignly equal to the United States, the attempted interference by the United States Ambassador in Brazil's internal organization or foreign policies would normally result in a request for that Ambassador's recall as persona non grata. But is this what happened in Brazil? Far from it. The United States Ambassador's word is fiat in Brazil, and since Brazil's Foreign Minister disagrees with him it is Aranha who is persona non grata to America and must go. To avoid complications with America's representative, President Vargas has to sacrifice his Foreign Minister and appoint a new one more to the American Ambassador's liking. This is how the principle of sovereign equality is interpreted by America's State Department in Brazil.

In all the other Latin American countries, with the possible exception of Argentina, the American Embassy also holds the reins over whatever local government of yes-men is installed to give effect to America's dictates.

If, therefore, "the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations" great or small, constitutes "the foundation for the maintenance of peace and security", as Cordell Hull says it does, and as, indeed it does, his is the responsibility for undermining that foundation in Brazil as elsewhere in Latin America, as in occupied France, Italy and Western Asia, as indeed wherever in the world America sets up her own private representatives as the power behind the visible government.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH NOTED

Self-Sufficiency and War Contribution Are Chief Aims

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The development of the industries in Java was one of the basic policies of the Dutch Indies Government, the chief objective being to supply the needs of the mother country. As profit was the predominant motive, despite the great density of population, the native industrial expansion was not greatly encouraged. But with the military occupation by the Japanese forces, the conversion of the plants left by the enemy has progressed apace. The production of ship engines, aircraft material and other war materials is emphasized, while kampon or village unit home industries have been organized to insure self-sufficiency as well as to increase the manufacture of synthetic substitute products. The advance made in the manufacture of paper, kerosene, medical supplies, matches and other daily necessities is indeed encouraging.

A research organization for increased production was recently established, with emphasis being placed on self-sufficiency as well as the utilization of surplus products such as rubber and kapok, the latter being used as packing material, sheets, tents aircraft material and tex. Absorbent cotton also plays an important role in the manufacture of war materials.

In Borneo, the constant endeavor of the last two years against the dense jungles is finally beginning to show results. Everything had been changed and rebuilt with the purpose of bolstering the war strength. Above all, Borneo's basis of existence lies in her enormous underground resources,. From north to south, the island is covered with oil fields, but when the enemy withdrew, they destroyed completely all the oil equipment in their wake. However, through the strenuous efforts of the reconstruction corps, the oil fields are rapidly becoming a firm foundation upon which to base the industrial development of the area.

Iron ore and coal are now being mined in earnest, and the increased production of steel, carbon black, cement, bricks, tannin, paper and textiles is being pushed. Though there are many obstacles to be overcome, such as the labor, raw material supply and machinery problems, the military authorities are placing the greatest emphasis upon the enhancement of the native labor consciousness, together with the recognition of the efforts of those who fight at the front as well as those who labor behind the lines in the building up of a strong enthusiasm for Borneo's future industrial progress.

Malai Leads

Malai is advancing steadily as the center of reconstruction, with a most favorable industrial situation accompanied by an abundant supply of iron ore and mangrove charcoal giving assurance of a fine future. Although Malai has only recently begun development along industrial lines, an all-around production plan is producing successful results. Steel production and tire manufacture have aided the progress with epoch-making changes. The former home industries such as the production of carbide, cement, textiles and the daily necessities are being expanded and re-equipped under Japanese technical guidance.

But many obstacles lie in the path of rapid adjustments to modern industry. For example, from before the war, Malai's rubber production was considered as foremost in the world, and Britain tried every means to industrialize the tremendous resources of the area. In the manufacture of any rubber product, zinc and carbon black are necessary. Without scientific technique nothing can be done, but together with the technical weaknesses in the southern industrial plants, the disparity in the condition of the native populace caused many difficulties. Winstead, in his history of Malay, says in conclusion that "without the position of the Chinese and their influence, present-day Malaya could not be possible." It was also the Chinese who started a semblance of industrial life in these regions. And today, in the modernization of industry in Malai, the guidance and leadership of the Chinese must be given great consideration. Since the introduction of Japanese technical skill, many difficulties have been swept aside and the situation greatly improved. And hereafter, with the technical education of the native inhabitants and the inflow of raw materials as well as technical skill, still further progress in the industrial productivity of this region is anticipated.

Fruits of Wisdom

Were we to take as much pains to be what we ought, as we do to disguise what we are, we might appear like ourselves without being at the trouble of any disguise at all.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A small debt produces a debtor; a large one, an enemy.—Publius Syrus.

Chiang Kai-shek's Confession

Fear of Anglo-American Exploitation and Internal Collapse Revealed in Generalissimo's Recent Books

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

In Chungking last year there appeared two books published under the name of Chiang Kai-shek. One of these books which went on sale on March 12—the day commemorating the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—was entitled "China's Destiny" and the other which went on sale on October 10—the Foundation Day of the Chinese Republic—was called "The Economic Theory of the Republic of China."

In brief, both of these publications attempt, on the one hand, to arouse and re-infuse new spirit into the war-weary people of Chungking and on the other hand, to warn them to prepare themselves for the future welfare and destiny of Chungking's China, whatever that may be. There appear to be many reasons for believing that through these publications Chiang hoped to draw around him not only the members of the Kuomintang Party but also the mass of the people in general.

More important than this fact, however, are the important international phases so fearlessly revealed in these two publications. By the time the American and the British press jointly took up comments upon the first of these books, "China's Destiny," a general review had been already made on April 1 of this year by an American monthly magazine "The Communist" penned by Chen Po-tai, an eminent critic within the Yenan political regime.

From the middle of April to the latter part of May this publication became the target of severe criticism in London and not only received a storm of protest from the press in general but even became a subject of interpellation on the floor of Parliament. It was reported that one member of Parliament went to the trouble of issuing a revised edition of this book and demanded that Chiang clarify his stand, as one of the leaders of the anti-Axis camp, to which side of the fence he belonged:

Accuse Anglo-Americans

In Britain both the Right and the Left Wing elements accused Chiang of publishing a book which was a disservice to the anti-Axis for, instead of attacking Japan, so they charged, the book delves at length on the history of Anglo-American aggression and encroachment in China. Further, it was alleged, the book placed unnecessary emphasis upon the conclusion under duress of unequal treaties between China and the Western Powers, resulting in the collapse of the Chinese Republic. Lastly, the book was unanimously accused of attacking the imperialistic foreign policy of Britain and the United States toward China in the past.

These accusations seem to overlook one important fact. Upon closely studying this book it will be found, notwithstanding all these concerted accusations, that the book does not exempt Japan as a target of criticism, but, on the contrary, that Chiang deftly tries to create the impression of Japan being an example of an "aggressor" nation: but the reason Chiang was unable to brand Japan as an example of an "imperialistic' nation by reference to historical facts was because Japan's policy toward China has been conducted on a basis of equality, mutual respect, and with a view to the common weal of Japan and China.

On the other hand, Chiang realized that China was thrown into her present chaotic condition due to the ruthless unequal treaties forced upon her by Britain and America who attempted to suppress her development and lower her to a position of a semi-colony. If the youths of Chungking are to be stirred and their spirit raised to meet the present grave national crisis, this issue had to be taken up as the all-important topic of the day. So Chiang, who must win over the support of the coming generation at any cost, was forced to handle this unpleasant issue weather he liked it or not.

In one of the concluding paragraphs of a certain chapter Chiang strongly states, ". . . that after the conclusion of the World War II the permanent peace and the liberation of mankind must be based upon the freedom of all Asiatic races as well as international equality. . . ." Chiang seems to realize that Britain is cold and callous, while America, deaf to his pleas for military assistance, is full of ambitions for the domination of the world. Chiang's warning can therefore be clearly read between the lines: Asia will no longer endure Anglo-American exploitation as she has in the past. This warning apparently was not what the United States and Britain had expected of their ally.

It is widely known that Britain and America—especially the latter—publicized their aim in their present conflict as the war for the protection of "democracy." Chiang very wisely side-stepped this issue, but vaguely hinted that he could not have much to say for this slogan. He dropped such a hint in the fifth chapter of his book when he said, "the first successful step of the people's revolution (the re-acquisition of equality) is the key to the true foundation of a nation. The work of constructing China is a double-edged problem: internal and external . . . . Against the external force we must construct and organize a powerful China which will be able to defend herself and prevent the dissemination of liberalism and the division of racial strength . . .". He stressed also that China's economic structure is quite different from that of either Britain or the United States and strongly endorsed the Kuomintang theory of a centralized state as opposed to the so-called democratic theory of the Anglo-Americans.

Anglo-Americans Not Superior

Again, in the second of his publications, "The Economic Theory of the Republic of China," under the chapter "Definition and Explanation of Economics of China," Chiang points out boldly that "the economics of China is not based upon one sole individual alone but rather applies to mankind in general and to society as a whole. There is a clear difference between this theory and the theories of the Anglo-Americans." By this statement alone he bluntly refused to admit the superiority of the Anglo-American economic theory. He stressed the peculiar Asiatic characteristics of the Republic of China and its people. Further, Chiang not only pointed out the fundamental differences in the economic concepts of the East and the West but he also revealed the "defects" of the Marxian economic theory as well as the so-called liberal school of economics.

He brands the Anglo-American theory as far inferior in standard and not applicable to his needs. Although the second booklet is only one-fourth as long as the first book, it seems to reveal more strongly the "true natural state of China as she really is"—an ideal which represents the true moral spirit of East Asia. He takes a definite affirmative attitude from the moral standpoint, deploring the materialistic exploitation tactics of Britain and America while, at the same time, appealing to these countries to reflect.

Comments or criticisms by the Anglo-American camp on this second booklet have not yet appeared, but judging from the contents of this work it seems only natural to conclude that a flood of criticism and accusation will be forthcoming and it is easy to surmise then that such protests and accusations will be far more severe in character than those lodged against Chiang's first book.

Why then did Chiang, who must necessarily depend upon Anglo-American aid, publish not only one, but two books on practically similar subjects? To prevent the total collapse of the Chungking regime, Chiang realizes that he must rely on Britain and America; yet, on the other hand, he is not blind to the fact that such dependence may invite disaster as the Anglo-Americans will continue their exploitation policy while, internally, there is the ever-present danger of a collapse of the people's morale.

As the cost of American aid is mounting and the tendency of a chaotic future is becoming more apparent than ever among the leaders of Chungking, Chiang was forced to have some sort of a "showdown" with the outside foreign Powers as well as sound a warning to the people within his regime. The stand he took under cover of these two publications is nothing but a revelation on his part of his intense agony and troubled state of mind and the perils his regime faces in the future at the hands of the Anglo-Americans.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Let not thy days go wasted by,
Empty of praise to God:

Fear not the transient vicissitudes
Of life and death:

Who feareth these
Feareth illusion, nothingness,
And yet is reft, by fear,
Of union with his Maker:

Tend well the Lamp within,
The Lamp of Knowledge of the
Living God:

Weigh heedfully thy speech,
That words may witness to
a balanced soul:

Waste not thy toil on pompous
show of learning,
'Tis but to plough the sands!

Store well thy mind with wisdom,
Wisdom sure-tested,
By comradeship with honest-
hearted men:

Be thou not rash, in things untried
To form opinion:

Where burneth bright the Lamp
of Knowledge,
Day dazzles not, nor night appalls,
For by that Light are all deeds
done.

EXILE NOT IN VAIN

General Ricarte Refused to Return to P.I. Under U.S. Rule

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Part I

No other Filipino, living or dead, has been a greater Nemesis to America than Artemio "Vibora" Ricarte, the swart, stocky, rugged, tenacious Filipino general who chose 26 years of exile rather than swear allegiance to the United States.

General Ricarte, once known as "Vibora" (Snake)—his popular pen-name used when he was a revolutionary writer and member of the Katipunan—stayed away from his homeland for more than a quarter of a century, adhering to a pledge he made to himself. That was, not to return until the Philippines had shaken off the shackles of American imperialism and the stars and stripes no longer fluttered over the Archipelago.

Against a robust, bronzed oval face are found small penetrating eyes, a lion's nose, a firm mouth—the upper lip protected by a greyish moustache, and a distinguished mole which perkly sits on the left side near the middle of his nose. These physical features delineate the story of one man's historic struggle for Philippine independence.

Despite occasional public appearances since his return to Manila, it is most unfortunate that the general still remains practically a legendary figure. To many he is an almost obscure historical hero who has stepped out of the Philippine past to reenact the birth of a Filipino nation and inspire anew the spirit of Filipinoism.

Artemio Ricarte was born on October 2, 1866, the second son of a poor mayor of the town of Batak in Ilocos Norte. A studious, conscientious lad, young Artemio let not an idle minute pass. He was always either helping his parents or studying his lessons, for he had a definite purpose in life and he was determined to fulfill it.

When he was six years old his father took him to Manila. They made the voyage by boat, taking almost one month to reach the Capital City. Incidentally for almost 60 years, that is, until the outbreak of the current war, General Ricarte did not return to his birthplace. He proved to be a modern Urashima Taro.

Artemio Ricarte studied at San Juan de Letran, then at the Manila Normal School. He rubbed elbows, exchanged dangerous thoughts with other embryo Filipino patriots. He wanted to teach the rising generation and awaken a sense of national consciousness in their young hearts.

Taught Nationalism

Upon graduation he went to Cavite. There he conducted a private school. For six years he planted the seeds of nationalism. He met General Emilio Aguinaldo and secretly joined the Katipunan. When his identity was discovered, the Spaniards expelled him from school and threw him in prison along with other Filipino revolutionary leaders. But the independence movement was slowly making headway.

In August, 1896, young Ricarte took up arms for the first time. His band of Filipinos defeated the Spanish garrison stationed in Cavite. Subsequently followed the Filipino-Spanish insurrection, the Spanish-American war and finally the Filipino-American revolution. During these battles, "Vibora" Ricarte proved an able commander and a brilliant strategist, perhaps the most outstanding in Philippine history. But his exploits were overshadowed by other Filipinos because Ricarte was not a clever politician. His day of reckoning had not yet arrived. Nothing, however, could dampen his patriotic ardor and courage.

It was on a torrid summer day in 1900—June 29, to be exact. Manila was in American hands, heavily fortified with thousands of guns manned by 20,000 Yankee troops. The Philippine revolutionary forces storming their former citadel were near exhaustion. They were running short of arms and ammunition.

General Ricarte was in command of the Philippine army south of Manila. Fully cognizant that an open attack on the city would collapse, "Vibora" Ricarte decided to strike from within. In the absence of modern arms they planned to use their bare hands and bolo knives, bamboo spears, stones and whatever was within reach of their God-given hands.

Accompanied by an aide and a soldier, General Ricarte disguised as a peasant stole in from Singalong, heading for the heart of the city where he and his companions were to arouse the citizens to rush the Americans. As the grains of sand in the hour-glass trickled from top to bottom, thousands of Filipino compatriots outside of Manila anixously awaited the signal for the start of hostilities within the city. But misfortune cut short Ricarte's daring rendezvous with history when he and his gallant followers fell prey to the American military police.

A brief probing followed, wherein the Filipino general laconically revealed his intentions of storming Manila in the fashion of Trojan Fifth Columnists. He also bluntly told his adversaries of his inexorable dislike for the Americans. No further questions were asked. He was immediately incarcerated.

Exiled to Guam

Several months later, General Ricarte and 80 other Filipino revolutionists including Apolinario Mabini, "the Sublime Paralytic," were horded into a filthy, gloomy hold of a small American transport and deported to Guam for defying American conquest of the Philippine Archipelago.

Guam, at the turn of the century, was virtually a Devil's Island. And so it was for the next two years, the Filipinos were to sample the life of a chain-gang and the throes of American imprisonment in a military fortress in the coastal village of Asan.

The maddening tropic heat on this malaria-infested islet, fifteen hundred miles from their rich, verdant island paradise, extorted its toll of brave but condemned Filipinos. Several paid life's supreme sacrifice. Others, worn, gaunt and broken, rallied around the rugged general as he radiated inspiration and created hope and confidence that their cause for righteous living in their own country, free and independent, would materialize before they followed in the footsteps of their more unfortunate comrades.

After the capture of General Aguinaldo and the fall of the Malolos Government, all the Filipino prisoners in Guam, except Mabini and Ricarte, were released and given passage to their nativeland. However, not until they had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Mabini and Ricarte, better known as "the Brains and the Propelling Force of the Philippine Revolution," could not sell their country at any price.

In February, 1903, General Ricarte and Mabini were informed that they could return to the Philippines. They had known no greater joy than the thought of seeing their homeland again. Excited days slipped by at a snail's pace as the two Filipino heroes were placed on an American freighter from Guam and shipped back to Manila.

Pledge of Allegiance Asked

Just as the vessel was about to enter Manila Bay, an American officer summoned them to his quarters. Ricarte shouldered an ill Mabini up the deck. Once inside the officer's stateroom, they were pointedly told that they could not disembark unless they pledged allegiance to the United States, verbally and in writing.

The general fumed. He emphatically refused, declaring that he preferred exile to kotowing to American rule. But Mabini, paralytic, fever-ridden and knowing his days were numbered, begged Ricarte to let him take the oath so that he could spend his last days on Philippine soil.

Ricarte was disappointed. He wanted to admonish Mabini, to tell him that Filipino martyrs were made of sterner stuff. Weakly "the Brains of the Revolution" told General Ricarte, "It is only a matter of time before I die and if I were to go with you, I would only be a burden." He slowly added, "This is the only favor I ask of you, General. We are fast friends and I know you understand my last request."

The hardened general softened, his soldier's heart went out to this sick man. He gripped Mabini's thin hands and consented. Then he quickly turned away as Mabini stoically took the oath. A few months later Mabini passed away, happy to die in his homeland but sad he had deserted Ricarte and fallen a scapegoat to his own whims.

Stubborn, courageous and determined, Artemio Ricarte was roughly transferred to another ship and whisked away to Hongkong—noxiously hated and deadly feared by every white American in the Philippines.

In Hongkong, he managed to eke out a living despite constant vigilance from American agents. Ricarte's dream of Philippine independence occupied the foremost thoughts of his daily livelihood. Someday, somehow, the Philippines would be freed.

He followed international developments with keen interest, particularly the strained relations between Japan and Czarist Russia. He secretly corresponded with his friends and faithful followers in the Philippines.

In the early part of December, 1903, Artemio Ricarte suddenly disappeared from the British Colony. Aided by a friend he hid in a crate of silk which was lowered into the hold of a British freighter. The ship was bound for the Philippines.

After two days and three nights of rough sailing on the fickle China Sea, the freighter dropped anchor in Manila Bay on December 23, 1903. Assisted by a friend and a Filipino cabin-boy, Ricarte sought refuge among some cattle being transferred from the ship into a dirty casco. American patrol boats constantly scouted the waters of Manila. But Providence was with the Filipino general as he eluded American sentinels and landed with the cattle near the southern entrance of the Intramuros.

He immediately made efforts to contact persons whom he thought would help execute his plans. But they were either indifferent or had gone soft. Some turned traitor and betrayed him by notifying the Americans of his presence. It was, indeed, a gloomy Christmas for Ricarte. He mingled with the church crowd in search of some to join his force. But the dragnet swiftly closed in on him. Realizing his failure in Manila he fled from the city on the night of December 29, still confident that his was not a lost cause.

(To Be Concluded)

ROCKETS FEATURE NEW TYPE OF WEAPONS

Rapid Introduction of Improved Arms Expected Hereafter

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

With both the Axis and anti-Axis camps facing a decisive stage of fighting in which they must exert all their strength in an effort to grasp the chance for final victory, indications are that the time is fast approaching when new and secret weapons—the trump cards so to speak—of the various belligerents will make their appearance. If the various fighting nations do have such new weapons, now is the time to throw them into action, for if this decisive stage of fighting should be allowed to pass without their being put into action their existence in all probability will serve no useful end. It is expected therefore that new weapons of all sorts will make their appearance in rapid succession. This trend will characterize the decisive period of fighting.

The first new weapon which appeared in the current great war was the German meteor bomb, V-1, which turned Southern England and London into a zone of terror. This weapon, which was first used on June 15 against targets in England, is based on the rocket principle. The use of this weapon is an indication that the war will enter an era of rocket weapons.

That rocket weapons would wreak havoc in the fighting in the future had been predicted by scientific and military circles of various countries even before the outbreak of the war. That was so because the conclusion had been reached that the rocket principle had to be used in order to overcome the fact that guns and explosives have today reached the peak of their development. The use of the rocket principle was also believed necessary in order to increase the ceiling, range and speed of aircraft.

The history of rocket research is oldest in Germany, where there is a rocket research center directly under Marshal Goering in Berlin. Germany has full confidence in the practical use of these racket weapons.

V-2 Expected

The Anglo-Americans expect the V-2, which they fear will make its appearance shortly, to be a stratosphere rocket bomb with a super-range, having still more power than the V-1. The basis for this expectation was an article which appeared in the Times of June 27. This article, which was accompanied by photographs said that the main rocket firing device of the German forces discovered at Cherbourg was directed 10 degrees north from the west of the city.

The paper warned in effect: "A line drawn from Cherbourg along a great circle route 10 degrees north from due west extends to New York and the New England region. The distance between Cherbourg and New York by the great circle route is 5,500 kilometers, a distance which can be covered by a rocket. It is therefore not strange that one of the rocket firing devices was pointed toward New York. The other firing device was aimed at Britain. By the occupation of Cherbourg, one of the rocket bases has been reduced. But rocket bases can be established in regions not occupied by the Anglo-Americans. Therefore the bombardment of the American mainland, together with the appearance of the V-2, which has been hinted by the Germans, may not be altogether fantastic."

The application of the rocket principle to weapons is possible on a vast scale. If the the rocket principle is used as the motive force for aircraft, stratospheric flying, far superior to the 20,000 meter altitude, 750 kilometers per hour horizontal speed and 15,000 kilometer range limit of today, becomes possible. And a super-plane of several hundred tons can be expected.

Already the rocket principle has been applied to anti-tank, anti-aircraft and other guns, and is already showing its power.

German scientific circles are believed to be studying, in addition to rocket weapons, radio weapons and bombs which make use of the disintegration of uranium atoms. In its aim to fight through the current war by the use of these new weapons, the German command shows its full confidence in the power of these new weapons.